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Both of the stations cited are along the shores of the Susquehanna River, the plant growing in the water.

## A KEY TO THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF STROPHARIA

BY F. S. EARLE

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Stipe comparatively short and thick ( <i>Psalliota</i> -like); on the ground. | 2.                                       |
| Stipe elongated, slender ( <i>Panaeolus</i> -like); on manure.                   | 8.                                       |
| 2. Pileus whitish or yellowish-white.  | 3.                                       |
| Pileus yellow, orange or yellowish-brown.  | 5.                                       |
| Pileus green or greenish.  | 7.                                       |
| 3. Pileus white, center brownish; lamellae bluish-brown.                         | <i>S. caesifolia</i> Pk.                 |
| Pileus white or yellowish-white; lamellae dark-brown.                            | 4.                                       |
| 4. Lamellae adnate; stipe short (2.5 cm.).                                       | <i>S. bilamellata</i> Pk.                |
| Lamellae slightly adnexed; stipe 5-10 cm.  | <i>S. Johnsoniana</i> (Pk.) Pk.          |
| 5. Pileus glabrous, large (8-15 cm.), brownish-yellow.                           | <i>S. depilata</i> (Pers.) Sacc.         |
| Pileus squamulose, smaller (3-7 cm.).  | 6.                                       |
| 6. Pileus ochraceous; lamellae crowded.  | <i>S. squamosa</i> (Fr.) Quél.           |
| Pileus orange; lamellae subdistant.  | <i>S. squamosa aurantiaca</i> (Cke.) Pk. |
| 7. Pileus verdigris-green, large (8-11 cm.); stipe bluish.                       | <i>S. aeruginosa</i> (Curt.) Gillet      |
| Pileus greenish to whitish, small (2-3 cm.); stipe whitish.                      | <i>S. albo-cyanea</i> (Desm.) Gillet     |
| 8. Stipe glabrous.   | 9.                                       |
| Stipe floccose or fibrillose.  | 10.                                      |
| 9. Stipe glutinous; pileus obtuse.   | <i>S. semiglobata</i> (Batsch) Gillet    |
| Stipe dry; pileus umbonate.  | <i>S. umbonatescens</i> (Pk.) Sacc.      |
| 10. Stipe subviscid; spores large ( $18-20 \mu \times 10-13 \mu$ ).              | <i>S. stercoraria</i> (Fr.) Gillet       |
| Stipe dry; spores smaller ( $12-15 \mu \times 7-9 \mu$ ).                        | <i>S. siccipes</i> Karst.                |

The following species that have been referred to *Stropharia* are omitted:

*Stropharia irregularis* Pk. Bull. Torrey Club, 27: 16. 1900. This as I am informed by Professor Peck is probably only a form of *Hypholoma incertum* Pk. in which the veil is somewhat strongly developed. The distinction between *Hypholoma* and *Stropharia* is at best an artificial one since in each there is a fully developed cortina when young.

*Agaricus (Stropharia) Howeanus* Pk. Reg. Rep. 26: 59.

1874. The ferruginous lamellae and light brown spores indicate that this should be placed in *Pholiota* rather than in *Stropharia*. The species was originally referred to *Stropharia* with much doubt, as is shown by the note accompanying the description.

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

## REVIEWS

### A Course in Botany and Pharmacognosy.\*

This book is intended in part to supplement a lecture course in pharmacy though primarily it is designed as a laboratory guide and manual. A work of this character is of unusual interest and concern, coming at a time when there is too often a tendency, in order to forward commercial interests, to substitute inferior and cheaper drugs for those of higher grade or through harmless adulterations to render them uncertain in action and so jeopardize life. It can hardly be questioned that the training of the pharmacist to-day often fails to fit him to discriminate in many cases as to the purity and excellence of the drugs which he is using, and there is frequently to be noted a tendency on the part of the student to be impatient of training along this line of work, holding that a superficial knowledge of the properties and characters of drugs is quite sufficient so long as it enables him to meet the requirements of the law. The widespread adulteration of drugs in this city recently discovered by the Health Board is a case in hand. This conscienceless bartering of human safety for money, however, is perhaps less worthy of attention than the fact that the druggists were ignorant of the character of their stock.

Professor Kraemer has divided his subject into two sections, an introductory part of 100 pages and the main portion dealing with pharmacognosy. The introduction gives a succinct account of the inner and outer morphology of the plant body and comprises a review of the cell forms and contents together with the

\* Henry Kraemer, A Course in Botany and Pharmacognosy. 8vo. Pp. 1-384. f. 1-128. New York, G. E. Stechert, 1902. \$3.50.